

The Vulcan Advocate

"Serves the Heart of Southern Alberta's Wheat Belt"

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VULCAN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1940

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News Gleanings FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS Of The District

ENSIGN

Mrs. Alex. Smith has returned to her home after undergoing an operation in the General Hospital at Calgary. She is making an excellent recovery.

Mrs. Irving of Vancouver has been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jim Williams. She was Mrs. Williams' first school teacher.

R. Williams and Miss E. Williams were recent Calgary visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Williams and friends motored to Lethbridge recently and brought back a pair of excellent apples from the Experimental Farm.

BRANT

Mr. and Mrs. W. Buchanan, accompanied by Miss Doris Standley, were Mossleigh visitors on Sunday.

Miss Irene Gould of Calgary, spent the week-end at the home of her parents in Brant.

The Brant Boy Scouts held their first meeting of the season last Thursday, followed by a Parents' Association meeting. Plans were made for raising funds for war work in the present year and for a scout camp next summer.

Mr. Ed. Gilroy, Miss Margaret Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Wray of Vulcan, were Sunday visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. McIntyre.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Fulton accompanied R. Burns of Turner Valley to Lethbridge on Sunday.

Many Brant sportsmen staged a blitzkrieg of their own as hunting season got under way Tuesday morning. Good bags were reported, some returning with the limit.

EASTWAY

Mrs. D. Lewis was hostess at a well attended meeting of the Ladies' Social Club on Thursday, Sept. 26, with Mrs. Cockwell presiding. The meeting opened and closed with hymns and discussion took place regarding the annual chicken supper, the date to be November 1st, at the Union Jack school. It is proposed to have a stall of needlework in aid of the Red Cross at the same time and place. The secretary reported receiving two large parcels from eastern firms to be made up for the Red Cross. Mrs. Amey spoke on the need of the British and Foreign Bible Society and a donation from the club was unanimously agreed upon, several members also giving individual donations. Members were requested to gather all old leather articles such as belts, gloves, handbags, coats, etc. to be forwarded by Mrs. Amey to the I.O.D.E. to be made into jackets for the crews of mine-sweepers.

Mrs. W. Marshall gave a most interesting demonstration on rug-making. At the close of the meeting the hostess served a delicious lunch. The next meeting will be at the home of Mrs. J. R. Goldthorpe on Oct. 10th.

Address Soldiers' Mail Correctly

Thousands of improperly addressed letters and parcels are being received at the Base Post Office, Canada, and these either fail of delivery or are very much delayed in reaching the addressee. The correct manner in which mail for men on active service should be addressed is as follows:

When sending mail to the army overseas, always give the addressee's regimental number, rank, name and details of his unit, i.e., Company, Squadron, Battery, Holding Unit, etc., in addition to Regiment or Service, Base Post Office, Canada. For example C. 2374, Sapper John Doe, 3rd Field Company, Royal Canadian Engineers, Base Post Office, Canada. If the addressee is still in Canada, mail should not be addressed to the Base Post Office, but to his Unit and Camp in Canada. For example: L47163, Gunner John Doe, 11/69 Field Battery, Royal Canadian Artillery, C.A.S.F. Field Post Office, Petawawa Camp, Ont.

In reply to Hutterite representation claiming exemption from military duty Justice Davis of Ottawa said that in definite postponement will be granted. Hutterite claim was made on basis of an order-in-council passed by Dominion Government when Hutterites first came to settle in Canada. The passing of the Act was a very grave mistake and parliament should rescind the Act.

Armada Pioneer Passes At Age 84

A resident of the Armada district for 31 years, William Stencil Chambers, 84, died in the Vulcan hospital last Wednesday, following a lengthy illness.

He was born at Vincennes, Indiana, and came to Armada in 1909, where he farmed for 30 years. In July of last year, Mr. Chambers and Judson Alexander LeMay, of Bicknell, Indiana, a boyhood pal, had a reunion in Calgary. They had not seen each other for 66 years.

Surviving are seven sons: Stencil of Armada; Alberta and Bill of Great Falls, Montana; two daughters, Mrs. Mary McKenzie, of Seattle, and Mrs. Pearl Hornberger of Lomond, Alberta; and 26 grandchildren. Mrs. Chambers predeceased him, at Vulcan in 1934.

Funeral services were conducted at the Vulcan United Church last Friday, with Rev. Dobson officiating.

Pallbearers were Alberta Bennett, Horace Bennett, Tom Lucas, Frank Connelly, Leo Herman and Nate Cotton. Arrangements were in charge of the Kelly Funeral Home and interment was made in the Vulcan cemetery.

October Weddings

ZAHND — DOBSON

A quiet wedding was solemnized on Sunday afternoon at the Church of Christ manse, when Rev. E. G. Hansell united in marriage, Elizabeth Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Dobson and Mr. Neil Zahnd, son of Mr. C. Zahnd, both of Vulcan.

Given in marriage by her father the bride was becomingly attired in an afternoon dress of deep blue satin. Miss Myrtle Dobson was her sister's bridesmaid and chose a channel mauve gown.

Mr. Lacy Hollister attended the bridegroom. Following the ceremony a reception for twenty-five friends and relatives was held at the home of the bride's parents. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. C. Zahnd, Mr. and Mrs. Parker and family of Lethbridge, Mr. and Mrs. C. Francis, Mr. and Mrs. Jensen and family, Mr. and Mrs. Hagg and family.

The young couple will make their home in the Alston district.

MCCARTNEY — EVANS

A wedding of interest to many Vulcan friends was solemnized on Saturday, September 28th, at 7.30 p.m., with the Rev. Dr. Archibald officiating when Hilda, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Evans of Liverpool, Eng., became the bride of Mr. Bert McCartney, son of Mr. and Mrs. R.H. McCartney of Calgary, formerly of Vulcan.

The bride who was given in marriage by Mr. L. D. Reggin was becomingly attired in a soldier blue afternoon dress, matching hat and accessories and a corsage of sweethearts roses. Mrs. Alister Smith, matron-of-honor, wore a violet blue crepe afternoon dress and a large black felt hat and a corsage of talisman roses.

Mr. Al. Smith attended the bridegroom. Mr. Osborne Reggin and Mr. Bill McCartney assisted as ushers.

During the signing of the register, Mr. Brian Kelford sang "At Dawn-ing." After the ceremony a reception was held at the Club Cafe to which members of the family and close friends were invited. Receiving with the bride couple were Mrs. L. D. Reggin, attired in a black crepe model with wine accessories, and Mrs. R. H. McCartney, who chose for her son's wedding a soldier blue sheer wool frock with black accessories and a corsage of talisman roses.

After a short honeymoon spent in Banff and Vulcan the happy young couple will make their home in the El Palo apartments in Calgary.

Bible School Officers Elected

At the annual meeting of the Church of Christ Bible school, held Monday evening, officers for the year were elected as follows:

L. Wilmer VanAuken, superintendent; Ray O. Jones, assistant superintendent; Ruth Wismer, secretary; Mrs. E. G. Hansell, treasurer; Mrs. A. G. Spaeth, librarian. These officers will be installed at the Rally Day services at the Church of Christ on Sunday.

A Canadian mining engineer and four British associated with British-owned oilfields in Rumania, have been cruelly treated and tortured according to report. It was charged that they had secret documents and time bombs on the British oilfields. They also were charged with a plot to adulterate oil for Germany.

Britain's Manhood Is Eager To Fight



When war came to Britain so did conscription, but even so, recruiting offices are besieged with men eager to fight and not willing to wait until they are called.

Brief Items of Local Interest

Miss Viva Kyle was a week-end visitor to Calgary.

Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Warner visited in Calgary last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Chapman were week-end visitors to Calgary.

Miss Sybil Fitzpatrick of Calgary, was a Sunday visitor at her parents' home here.

Miss Nonnie McAfee of Calgary, spent the week-end with her parents here.

Miss Helen Craig of Winnipeg has arrived in town to attend the wedding of her sister on Sunday.

Mrs. Sanford Carr and son of Little New York were guests at the home of Mrs. R. Herdman last week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Scotney accompanied by Miss Gladys Schroder were Calgary visitors on Thursday.

Word has been received from Calgary that Mrs. M. M. Fox of Vulcan is critically ill as the aftermath of a stroke suffered in July.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Norman Thomas, nee Marion Flood, of Royal, on September 25th, twins, a boy, and a girl.

Miss Marjorie Lommatzsch and Miss Ruth Wismer spent last week in Calgary and at the Lommatzsch ranch north of Turner Valley.

A further set-back to harvesting was given this week, when a steady, soaking rain poured down all day Wednesday. It is estimated that about a third of the crop still remains unharvested.

L. Wilmer VanAuken returned from the States last Wednesday and has resumed his duties at the Church of Christ here. Edward Benoit of Lethbridge, exchanged pulpits with him on Sept. 22.

The Ladies' Social Credit Group, No. 1, held its annual meeting at the home of Mrs. E. Graham on Oct. 1st. Election of officers and appointment of delegates to the zone meeting at Ensign on Oct. 15 and the constituency convention at Vulcan on Oct. 19 took place. A good number of members have been signed up for the coming year.

WHY SHOULD WE FIGHT FOR ENGLAND?

"Why should we fight?" he asked me. "Cause England is at war? Why are they fighting now, dad? What are they fighting for? What does it mean to you, dad, to babe and mums and me? The Germans won't come here from away across the sea. So why should you go there, dad, and leave us here to cry? Is it 'cause England owns us? Is that the reason why?"

His eyes looked widely at me, I tightly held my son, And this is how I answered his questions one by one:

"We fight when England calls us, for in her sacred keep The ashes of our fathers lie in her soil—asleep. And many times for England they fought that she'd be free And they are part of England, and so, my son, are we.

And some may pass her by, lad, and some may scorn her hand, But we must be forever a part of that fair land. For everything we have, son, that's good, and fine, and just, Was washed in British blood and given to us in trust.

"And we must keep that trust, son, against the force of greed And fight beside Old England whenever she's in need. And once again she's calling, across the Empire wide, And all her Empire answers, 'You'll find us at your side.' Oh yes, we're owned by England, but we own England, too As you are part of me, my son, and I am part of you." —Harold Wood

Investigation Shows Complaints Mail Service Unfounded

The Dominion Postal Service has been investigating individual complaints of non-arrival of tobacco packages sent to troops overseas. In all investigation to date, it is stated that the fault has not lain with the post office. There has been failure to mail as intended; incomplete address, or in some instances loss through sinking ships. In mailing packages, it is important to give complete address—the regimental number, rank and name; the company or section; squadron, battery etc.; the regiment or service. For example C2374, Sapper John Doe, 3rd Field Co., Royal Canadian Engineers, C.A.S.F., Base Post Office, Canada.

If the addressee is still in Canada, mail should not be addressed to the Base post office, but to the Unit and Camp in Canada.

Post Master General has been investigating every complaint, and up to Sept. 19, in no case was the postal department to blame. In some instances the tobacco which soldiers said should have arrived, had not been sent by Canadian friends.

Many complaints of non-arrival, resulted from the sinking of 4000 parcels of tobacco from one tobacco firm alone early this season. It was proved that in all cases investigated non-receipt of parcels overseas was not due to misappropriation either at tobacco company quarters or at the Base Army post office.

In order that all delay and disappointment may be avoided, and the soldiers receive their parcels and letters promptly, it is requested that all persons writing to the troops should carry out the simple mailing rules of completely and legibly addressing letters and parcels, fully prepaying postage, affixing Customs Declarations, as well as carefully packing parcels to withstand the handling they will necessarily be subjected to during transmission overseas. Among the contents of a parcel a slip of paper should be inserted giving the proper military address of the soldier, as well as the return address of the sender.

Alberta's Unusual Autumn Weather

All manner of theories are being advanced these days to account for the unusual climatic condition this fall. Some have been heard to blame it on the enormous number of shells exploding in Europe. Just how this could be responsible isn't quite clear but the fact remains that nature has been playing some pretty funny pranks on us.

Of primary importance, of course, is the difficulty the farmers are experiencing in getting their crops harvested. The excessive mist and dew which occurs almost nightly makes it impossible to commence work before noon each day. This same moisture has caused fields which were summer-fallowed in July to sprout volunteer crops, which in some instances have headed out.

Another oddity is the abundance of mushrooms through the whole southern part of the province weeks later than they are commonly found. And the most unusual of all was the fading of crocuses, the prairies first spring flower, last week, east of town.

Britain has ordered 150,000 cases of evaporated milk from Canada, in addition to the 300,000 cases previously contracted for.

Victory Wheel Made By Bill Brown Sells Certificates

Vulcan's drive to increase the sale of war savings certificates and stamps was given great impetus Saturday night when certificates in the amount of \$132.00, were distributed through the medium of the Victory Wheel recently constructed by Bill Brown of Brown's Garage. The wheel was set up in front of the Legion hall, and with many able canvassers and assistants selling chances on certificates the wheel was kept quite busy.

Well made and attractively finished in patriotic colors, the wheel has sixteen numbers and when sixteen chances on a certificate are sold at 25 cts. a chance, the wheel is spun and the lucky winner of a war savings certificate is announced. No one profits through the wheel, as its sole purpose is to increase the sale of war certificates and Mr. Brown's action in making the wheel and donating the use of it is to be commended.

The wheel will be in operation every Saturday night, somewhere in town, and a record will be kept of the total amount of war savings certificates sold. Practically every store in town is co-operating in selling chances on the certificates. If it is desired to have the "Victory Wheel" operated at any dances or social functions in town or within a reasonable distance from town, Mr. Brown will be glad to arrange to have the wheel in operation and clubs or organizations desiring to help in this way are instructed to contact Mr. Brown. The oftener the wheel is in use the more war certificates will be sold.

Remember—every 25 cents spent on a chance on the "Victory Wheel" goes into a war savings certificate and is a direct contribution to Canada's war effort.

Showers Honor October Bride-elect

Miss Mary Craig, popular bride-elect of this month, was the guest of honor Friday evening, when the ladies of Group 3 of the United Church Ladies' Aid entertained at a miscellaneous shower at the home of Mrs. K. W. Simington. Twenty guests enjoyed a pleasant evening of games and contests later presenting Miss Craig with many lovely and useful gifts. A dainty lunch was served by the hostess assisted by several of the ladies of the group.

On Wednesday evening, Mrs. George McManis, Mrs. Gordon Clayton and Mrs. C. J. Robinson were joint hostesses at a tea and bridal shower at the latter's home. About twenty guests were present and a very enjoyable evening was spent. Tea was served by the hostesses, after which the bride-to-be was presented with many attractive wrapped gifts for her new home.

Announcements

Bible Society

The town of Vulcan will not be canvassed this week by the British and Foreign Bible Society, as was announced last week. At a meeting held last Sunday evening at the Church of Christ, it was decided that an offering would be received through the medium of the various churches. Those who wish to give to the Bible Society and are not contacted in this manner, should get in touch with any member of the local executive: P. McAskile, president; A. G. Spaeth, vice-president, or Miss Eva Warden, sec-treas.

Ladies' Aid Bazaar

The Ladies' Aid of the United Church will hold their annual fall bazaar in the Sunday school room of the church on Saturday, November 30. Kindly bear this date in mind. Further notices later.

Rummage Sale and Tea

The Women's Missionary Society of the United Church will hold a rummage sale in the Sunday school room of the church on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 5. There will also be a bake table and afternoon tea will be served.

British-Israel Meetings

Mr. Baird of High River will be guest speaker at the British-Israel Society meeting in the Carson Block, Tuesday evening, Oct. 8th. Mrs. Blake of Victoria, will speak in the Legion hall, Thursday evening, Oct. 10th, and again on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 13th, at 3 p.m. Her subject on Thursday will be "Britain and France in the Light of the Revelation of St. John," and on Sunday her topic will be "An Empire on Guard," or "The Truth of the Whole Matter."

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Moss of Calgary spent the week-end at the A. McIntyre home.

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CHARLES CLARK Owner-Publisher
ROBERT C. MUNRO Editor

Thursday, October 3, 1940

Information Wanted

REPEATEDLY this paper has asked that all those who have relatives in the active service forces, turn in the names and addresses of these soldiers news office. The appeal for this desired information has met with lukewarm response, and at present there is no complete list of the men of this district who have enlisted. At the same period in the last war, there was a long and fairly accurate "roll of honor" published in the paper and added to as further enlistments went forward.

It will be realized that it is extremely difficult to get any complete coverage of local soldiers from any central bureau. Young men have been enlisting individually or in groups, since the outbreak of war, but they have enlisted in various branches of the service. Many signed up in Calgary, and started training there, but quite a number left directly for the east to enter training. Short of writing to Ottawa, and trying to induce some busy official to search the files of all the different branches of the service, there seems no possible way of obtaining a complete check-up. And it is doubtful if Ottawa would fulfil this service in time for action.

We all know that these young men, whether in Canada or overseas, would appreciate some letter or gift or other evidence of interest on the part of the home folks. Moreover we, in whose interest they have enlisted, are anxious to send them some tangible reminder of home. Organizations and individuals of the district wish to have a share in gift sending. But any gesture falls far short of what the public would like, unless every boy in this district is remembered. Those who neglect to spare a minute or two, to turn in the oft-requested information, must carry it on their own consciences, if, because of their neglect, some lonely boy finds himself without any gifts at Christmas time or at other periods during the year.

And it is not only for the immediate purpose of sending Christmas gifts that this information is vitally important. We should have an "honor roll" conspicuously posted. We need the record for after the war, and the time to get it is now.

It is noted that the town of Vegreville is making the same appeal as we have so often made to relatives or friends of men in the service. The Vegreville Elks are staging a carnival to supply comforts to soldiers of the district, and there will be no doubt of support for this cause. Here in this district there are organizations ready and eager to sponsor a similar scheme, and there is the public ready to help.

All that is asked is that relatives and friends supply the names, so that not one soldier will be overlooked.

Peasants of West

"A middle-ocean of people, not of Anglo-Saxon origin, without loyalty to Canada or the British Empire, content to live in peasant-like existence, dwell in the vast area between British Columbia and Eastern Canada. This is what Archdeacon Swanson is quoted as saying in Calgary on Sept. 18. Referring to a recent visit to Fort William, he is further quoted as declaring that on the main street of Fort William, he did not hear a word of English spoken. The purpose of the Archdeacon's message was to urge the right kind of national leadership in order to create a nation out of our "heterogeneous population."

Perhaps some might protest such a sweeping picture of the population of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta but no one will dispute the kernel of the message, which was to impress upon his public the need for a realization of Canada, and a whole-hearted allegiance to this country.

Since the beginning of the century, and particularly in the last twenty years we have been entirely too lax in any "follow-up" of our immigrants. We have opened our doors to people from all parts of Europe, and accepted them as part of our population. They, in turn have been producers of mineral, industrial, forest and farm wealth. We have insisted on their children attending the public schools, but we have not checked the parents closely to find if they had become naturalized. We did not place any restriction on the outgo of their earnings to other countries. We have not stressed the necessity of the older folk learning the Canadian language.

If it had not been for the war, we might have slipped through this period without any awareness that the elements in our melting pot were not melting as fast as they should. We can have little well-grounded complaint of the second generation, who are fast becoming Canadianized—superficially at any rate, and for the most part, fundamentally. But we have suddenly roused to the realization that too many people have lived in Canada too long without becoming Canadians. The barrier of language has been a difficulty which we may not have made sufficient effort to overcome.

Unquestionably we must go forward on a more intelligent and purposeful basis to build a real nation. On the other hand, it would be a pity if this section of Canada to which Archdeacon Swanson refers, should lose its democratic sense, its code of "equal opportunity for all." In the west we have prided ourselves in judging a man by what he shows himself to be. His standing should be based on the kind of man he is, not on whether he comes from Ontario or England or the Maritimes. Responsibility for leadership undoubtedly lies with the Anglo-Saxon

Pertinent Topics

DISCUSSED BY H. C.

A home newspaper claims that Paul Revere was an Italian—that his real name was Paola Revere. There is behind this deduction a confusion of logic. It was not Paul who ran so fast when that war broke out—it was his horse.

The federal government has extended indefinitely the daylight saving scheme in places where it operated. The idea is to save electricity. The government says in effect: "You have been saving electric power for two or three months, so go on saving. The crisis demands it. But to the places that did not save power in that way the government says nothing. Such places can go on not saving electric power as long as they wish.

In a perfect state where all should serve, the government would have said to the daylight saving municipalities: "You have done your duty. You have been saving power for three months. Now you may lay off and we will make those places that did not save power go into action."

During the other war the federal government put daylight saving into effect all over Canada, but there was such a row in the rural districts that it had to make it voluntary thereafter. There never was any reason for such opposition—it was factious and contumacious. The present government remembers what happened—that's why it is conscripting only the volunteers.

That's the trouble with a democracy. It overdrives the willing horse, but does not break in the breechy or the kicker. All this inequality will be overcome, however, if we lose the war. The enemy will see to it that those who would not do their share shall fare as badly as if they had done their bit.

There wasn't a particle of use in Hitler telling people that lies if large enough, were valuable as instruments of war and diplomacy. There are newspapers and magazines in the United States that won't take his word for it. They still match the Berlin despatches against the British and intimate that you can take your choice. It is nothing to them that parliament is sitting at Westminster and that, while the government cannot afford sometimes to tell the whole truth, it cannot at any time afford to lie, whereas the Nazis cannot afford to tell the truth except when it is expedient.

The Toronto Globe and Mail editorially says that when Mackenzie King saw in the first war loan a demonstration of overwhelming confidence in his government, he must assume some responsibility for the sluggish reception of the second loan. There was less reason for confidence then than now, but with an election in the offing, Mr. King could not resist the temptation to make use of anything to advance his political interests. Like the majority of the soldiers who voted, the bulk of the money subscribed then did not mean confidence in the government. It merely meant a willingness to help win the war.

It was a German alien who kidnapped that boy in California. The ransom note he wrote shows he is educated but has a perverted mind. He thought to get \$100,000 in the same way as Hitler gets land and loot. To what extent this "unconventional eccentric" as he signed himself is typical of this new Germany we do not know, but if we are to judge by the sinking of a passenger ship carrying evacuee children we must conclude that Hitler's lessons in all-out warfare have been well learned. If Lindbergh is not himself an unconventional eccentric he will revise his advice to the United States to stay out of the war so as to be able to give the right hand of fellowship to the victorious German murderers.

He may believe the Berlin denial, but why should he? Why indeed should Berlin deny it at all? Such atrocities are in line with their instructions and threats. They came from a madman who named as his Marshal and successor, Goering, who spent some time in a mental institution. The denial is only a recognition that there still remain people outside of Germany who do not approve such barbarities and whose opinion must be considered, temporarily at least. It is not a concession to domestic opinion—that has already been hardened and can stand anything after seven years of education and servitude.

The German consul at San Francisco expressed profound regret that such a crime should be committed by a German. Now, why should he feel that way about it? As the representative of Hitler in California, he should be proud that a humble German should follow the precepts and example of the great Fuehrer. It could not have been the act itself that disturbed the Consul—it must have been the incidence of time and place—unities that are very important in German strategy and technique.

Knowing that Britain needs farm products that Canada can provide, the government is thinking to send a party of officials under a Cabinet Minister to London to "effect co-operation." That's one way of doing it. Another way may be seen in operation in any grocery store in High River. It is merely a deal between two people, one of whom wants something that the other has. There is no haggling about it except where the customer is a stranger or a dead-beat.

If there was ever any doubt as to the attitude of the Petain government it was dispelled at Dakar, where Germans and Italians were allowed to land and practically control Senegal. Whatever sympathy there was at Dakar for a free France was overborne by Vichy co-operating with Berlin and Rome. There was the same co-operation between Vichy and Tokio about Indo-China. While professing a desire for friendly relations with Washington, Petain hands over to Germany and Japan concessions that he knows are distasteful and embarrassing to the United States. There was no duress from Berlin, Rome or Tokio. It was gratuitous on Petain's part.

No doubt, too, it was all pre-arranged, even before France fell, and included in the conditions made by Petain through Franco. The deep damnation of the betrayal is being slowly revealed, and Laval as well as Petain will be in luck if

people, but in pursuing that responsibility, we must guard most alertly against any assumption of class superiority just because we happen to be Anglo Saxons. We must prove our fitness to lead in a country dedicated to justice and equality of opportunity for all.

Alberta Gov't Suspends Priority Claims on Grain

Order-in-Council Makes Harvesting Costs First Charge on Quota Delivery; No Claim On First Five Bushels

By order-in-council the Alberta government has suspended priority claims of liens against the first 5-bushel delivery, or as much more as is necessary, to enable the farmer to meet harvest expenses.

This order will be validated at next session. It provides that those who supplied twine, fuel oil, repairs, or groceries for harvesting the 1940 crop, shall have a binding charge against the wheat on delivery. Any groceries must have been purchased since August 1. Threshing claims and wage claims or those who made money advances to the producer since August last shall have a lien against the wheat on delivery.

Anyone having unforfeited claims must serve a notice of claim on the local elevator agent and upon the head office of the grain company concerned, within ten days of the passing of the order-in-council.

5 Bushels May Be Exceeded While clearing the first five bushels of wheat per seeded acre to enable the farmer to meet his harvesting and maintenance bills, the order provides that the five bushels may be exceeded where necessary by "such greater amount as is required to satisfy the liens or charges."

Another section says that "in the event that the foregoing liens and charges should amount to less than the proceeds of five bushels per acre, the balance of the said five bushels shall be paid to the producer and the proceeds in excess of five bushels per acre shall be paid in satisfaction of any other claims, lien, charge distress or seizure to which any person would be by law entitled, except for the making of this order-in-council." The balance of the proceeds, if any, shall be paid to the producer.

Renters Under another section of the order, "no lessor, vendor or mortgagee shall be entitled in any event to take or receive any share of the crop of wheat out of the said first five bushels per acre delivered under permit..." This action, it was explained, is to give protection to renters.

This section, however, does not apply to lands which are owned by the Dominion government, soldier settlement board or the Canadian farm loan board.

Premier Aberhart said that, failing any effective measures from Ottawa, the province has had to provide some assistance to give prior rights to those who have made advances thus far or will later make advances to enable farmers to harvest the crop. "All government claims for seed grain and taxes as well as claims for hail insurance are exempt from operation of the order-in-council but provision is made for the waiver of all of these claims other than by the government, municipal districts or hail insurance board. Although this order will not give farmers the needed funds to provide for all their needs, we believe the government has gone as far as constitutional right to assist farmers to harvest the crop."

Failure at Dakar Meets Criticism

DeGaulle's Expedition Comes in For Attack Through Failure

Abandonment of the attempt to seize Dakar, key port of French West Africa, after a three-day battle, has been a great disappointment to Britain.

The deGaulle expedition has been severely criticized as comparable with the Narvik campaign in its regrettable failure. It was asserted that the British foreign office should have done more before the attempted attack to insure that the situation in Dakar was favorable to the allies, before sending out the British squadron. British warships had suffered damage and casualties. Authorities in French West Africa fired on de Gaulle, his free French forces and his British support. The British Ministry of information announced that it was decided to withdraw when it became evident that only a major act of war could bring the fall of Dakar.

deGaulle is credited with being a good soldier but no politician.

The retaliatory bombing of Berlin is necessary to convince the Germans that it's now an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth and capital punishment for capital punishment.

Father Paul Schultz, formerly of the German Imperial Air Force, has been serving as a Canadian "flying" missionary in the far north for some years past. His gasoline caches over the north for his plane have been seized by the government. He is believed to have left Canada some time ago.

he dies before this perfidy can be punished.

Every day in Europe furnishes first evidence of the truth spoken by Tacitus, two thousand years ago, when he said that "voluntary servitude makes more tyrants than tyranny itself makes involuntary slaves."

Loath To Forbid Exports to Japan

Canada Not as Decisive as United States in Banning Shipment of Scrap Metal to Japan

In spite of the fact that Japan has now declared itself in alliance with Germany and Italy, Canada is reluctant to cease sale of scrap metal to Japan. Angus McInnis of Vancouver, has proposed that Canada should co-operate with United States by banning shipment to Japan of scrap metal and other war material. But shipment of copper from B.C. goes forward.

Canada's nickel, which is about 95% of the world supply of nickel, is now being shipped mainly to United States. Where it goes from there is a question which probably does not worry the owners.

The sale of scrap iron and steel recently under embargo in United States to all but the British Empire, and countries of the western hemisphere, has been under government control in Canada since September 1935. Canada supplies a very small fraction of Japan's legitimate needs. Japan annually uses 240,000 tons of copper even in normal times. Of this, Canada has supplied about 18,000 tons.

Canadian exports of copper for the 12 months ending December, 1939, were valued at \$53,227,219. The United Kingdom took \$30,610,878 worth, the United States \$8,512,369 and Japan \$2,845,308.

Nickel exports were: \$57,933,511, of which the United Kingdom took \$16,082,391 worth, United States \$28,743,452 and Japan \$8,792,740.

Scrap iron and steel exports were \$1,020,642, of which the United Kingdom took \$90,281 worth and the United States \$295,234. Japan took an amount valued at \$561,201 or more than one half the total, but no exports to that country are listed after last October.

It is always amusing to recall the big stir which was made a year ago over the export of a load of wheat from Winnipeg to Russia via United States. Headlines proclaimed this pathetic little deal, and farmers got worked up for fear that their wheat might reach Germany. And that was food, not ammunition. With that wheat, smoke-screen, commanding attention, one wonders how much munition material was quietly slipped out of the country—and destined for what nation?

And at the very time when western farmers were being stirred to patriotic objections to their wheat going to Russia, Britain still had a working trade agreement with Russia, and had not cancelled exports.

Living costs in Britain have gone up 17% since the war started, and higher disability pensions for British soldiers are now being paid.

A gentleman having an appointment with another who was habitually unpunctual, to his great surprise found him waiting. He thus addressed him: "Why, I see you are here first at last; you were always behind before; but I am glad to see you have become early of late."

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A member of Jehovah's Witnesses was sentenced to 30 days in jail recently at Dover, N.H., for disorderly conduct. In passing sentence Judge Murphy said: "If I were 20 years younger and you approached me with your literature, I would knock your block off." The Jehovah Witness replied: "Holy Jehovah will hold you responsible for this. You will die shortly." Jehovah Witnesses have a deeply rooted and false idea, that they are God's chosen people.

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We are continuing arrangements with the Calgary Herald through which we are still able to offer

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Church Notes

GO TO CHURCH SUNDAY
"O for a faith that will not shrink,
Tho' pressed by every foe,
That will not tremble on the brink
Of any earthly woe;
Lord, give us such a faith as this,
And then, what e'er may come,
I'll taste, e'en now, the hallowed bliss
Of an eternal home."

UNITED CHURCH
Sunday, October 6th
11 a.m. morning worship. Sermon subject "Setting Our Own Price." Children's illustrated Bible talk "Lessons from the Vine." Special music by the junior choir. 12.15 p.m., Sunday school. The new classes for the year begin, every member urged to attend. Junior Bible Class teacher is Mr. Collier. Adult Bible Class subject, "The Divided Kingdom of Israel." A class for every age.

7.30 p.m. evening worship. The evening message will be given by Rev. J. N. Brunton, a former pastor. Take this opportunity of meeting an old friend of all Vulcan people. Special music by the senior choir.

Friday, Oct. 4th, in the S.S. room, at 8 p.m., first regular weekly prayer and Bible study meeting, "The Urgency of Prayer." Thursday, 8 p.m., senior choir practice, new members invited. Remember the W.M.S. rummage and bake sales and afternoon tea, in the S.S. room, Saturday, Oct. 5th, from 3 p.m.

ANGELICAN CHURCH
Bishop Sherman gave the first of his talks to the Church Family over CFCN on Friday last, and will continue for this season at 10.15 p.m. Fridays.
Services on Sunday will be Church school at 12.15 and Evensong at 7.30. For those living in the northern part of the district there will also be church service at Herrington at 3 p.m.

LUTHERAN CHURCH
Rev. F. Ulmer, Pastor
Bethel Evangelical Lutheran congregation will observe its annual Mission Sunday on October 6. Divine services will be conducted at the Prospect Slope school at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. The guest speaker will be Rev. V. Eichenlaub, B.A., of Lethbridge. You are cordially invited to join us in our worship. Bethel congregation conducts services every first and third Sunday in the month.

CHURCH OF CHRIST
L. Wilmer VanAuken, Minister
Order of Worship
Bible school, Rally Day with 125 in Bible school 10.30; worship 11.30; message "The Mark of the Master"; Vespers organ music 7.00; evening worship 7.30, message "Holiness Makes Us Christlike"; Christian Endeavor will start at 8.30, missionary service.

On Sunday evening, six young people will bring the message in five minute sermons. The speakers will be Leslie Warden, Ruth Wismer, Leslie Jones, Allen Smith, Eva Warden and the Pastor. This will be a climax to the Rally Day theme which will be in force throughout all services.

The C.E. hour will start at 8.30 and guest speakers will be Mr. and Mrs. Clifton McElhearn of the Sudan Interior Mission of Africa.

Immediately following the morning service there will be a baptismal service at the church.

Rally Day
If you see someone with a price tag

War Notes

Forty-six further survivors of the City of Benares (the Canadian-bound torpedoed evacuee ship) were sighted by a flying boat and rescued. Six were child evacuees. They had drifted 8 days in an open lifeboat, and rations were exhausted. The flying boat dropped a load of food to the lifeboat, and then wireless British warship near at hand for the rescue.

Diplomatic Bomb
A move which may have great implications has been the ten-year military and economic pact signed on Sept. 27 by Germany, Italy and Japan. The three powers have agreed that they would support each other mutually with all economic and military means if they should be attacked by any power not at present a belligerent in conflicts.

U.S. Shuts Off Scrap Iron
United States has placed an embargo on scrap metal and steel going out to Japan. This is the first penalty Japan pays for its new alliance. Britain may now reopen the Burma Road which was closed at the request of Japan, to the great disadvantage of China.

Canadian Ship Seizes
A Canadian merchant cruiser, Prince Robert, captured a German oil freighter off Mexico. The Weser was a 9,180 tons oil vessel, and was escorted to Esquimalt.

U.S. Destroyers Reach Britain
The first flotilla of U.S. destroyers transferred to Britain have crossed the ocean safely.

Bulgaria's Fate
Bulgaria as well as Spain may join the new alliance of Japan, Germany and Italy. The Bulgarian finance minister will shortly visit Berlin and Rome. Spain is drawing closer to the Axis powers, but in that event will come under the rigor of the British blockade. United States has stopped sailing of oil tankers to Spanish ports, because quantities of this oil go to Germany through Nazi controlled France.

R. A. F. Bombing
R.A.F. bombardments of the seaboard cities across the Channel and of Berlin, are steadily increasing in violence and duration. Invasion bases are being reduced to ruin. Dusseldorf munition plants were set on fire. The week-end BBC broadcast said German objectives had been attacked 216 times in the last three months. Sections of cities, munition points, harbors, shipyards, factories, have been reduced to wreckage.

on their person somewhere and you were to ask them what it means, especially the 125 marked on the tag, it will be to invite you to be one of the 125 expected at the Bible school this Sunday.

Berrywater
The regular afternoon services will be held at the Berrywater school with L. Wilmer VanAuken, pastor of the Vulcan Church of Christ, assisted by one of the gospel teams. All are cordially invited to come and enjoy a feast of singing, testimony and gospel preaching. Time 3.15.

Reid Hill
Ray Jones will bring the message at the Reid Hill Baptist church on Sunday at 3.15, assisted by one of the Church of Christ gospel teams.

BIG WHEAT

Following is the script of a talk broadcast over the CBC by Richard J. Needham, staff writer of the Calgary Herald. Many residents have been asking if it was possible to get a copy of this fine talk and we are indebted to Mr. Needham for his permission to publish the story of Vulcan, which, as he says, is the story of the West.

BIG WHEAT

(By Richard J. Needham)

A couple of weeks ago, I stood on top of a hill between Calgary and Lethbridge. Everywhere I looked, there was wheat... golden wheat in the great fields, dead ripe, waiting to be cut; long rows of wheat in stook, waiting to be threshed; bright yellow stubble where the binder or the combine had travelled. Here and there was a granary, perched in the middle of a field, fairly bursting with grain. The whole landscape was flooded with the soft light of September—rich and golden and enormously at peace.

Yet all the prodigious riches I saw from the lonely hilltop were nothing, nothing at all, compared with the enormous crop of wheat which the western provinces have grown this year. The Dominion government has figured the wheat crop at something like 550 million bushels, the second largest wheat crop Canada has ever produced.

Alberta will produce over one-third of that crop. Within the confines of this province, more wheat has been produced this year than in all Australia. This has come about through a philosophy, an economy, a way of life—Big Wheat.

There is a lot being said about wheat right now. Conferences are being held, resolutions are being passed. Farmers are being warned, by their own leaders, that they must get away from the idea of Big Wheat. All this is very important. But there is, I think, a tendency to overlook one thing—the fact that this giant crop, this terrific accumulation of food, was produced by a mere handful of people, living in splendid isolation on these wide plains of the west.

This is a challenging and vigorous achievement, a legend of our own time a story that most of the world's people could never comprehend, a gigantic feat of skill and courage and energy. This is Big Wheat.

The hill I stood upon to see the crop is called Thigh Hill, a little lift of the land near Vulcan, just about halfway between Calgary and Lethbridge. This place Vulcan is a living example of Big Wheat—a handful of people, less than a thousand all told, who have produced an average of a million bushels of wheat every year since the plow first started to bite the new land. Thirty years.

Perhaps we can begin to understand this accomplishment if we go back 30 years to the great land rush in Southern Alberta. The sea of grass was there, waiting to be tilled, waiting for the sharp bite of the plow, the silver sound of the hammer. The land was ready, and the people came to take title to their share.

There was no road, no railway then, at Vulcan. Just the waving grass, high as a man's waist. The settlers came in 45 miles from the nearest station—young people mostly, from Ontario and from the States. They were cheerful, energetic; nothing much to start on but their courage and their ambition—and the land. A man was wealthy if he had four horses.

Well, they got on the land. Good land it was, too... a rich chocolate loam which promised ample rewards. They put up their shacks, plowed in their gardens and settled down.

There were hardships. The loneliness, of course, and the hard winters. The summer of 1910, when the crop was dried out. The summer of 1911, when the crop was frozen. There were prairie fires—great walls of flame that roared along through the dry grass, carrying terror and destruction. They plowed great strips of land to act as fireguards against the flames. About the drought and the frost, they couldn't do very much but stay right with the land and hope for the best.

So in time, their hopes were amply fulfilled. The third year, the crop was good. It stayed good after that—a poor year now and again—but all in all, Nature was with them. And the land was rich, prodigally rich. Thirty five bushels to the acre was a normal crop. Forty and fifty bushel crops were nothing unusual. One man told of land which produced 70 bushels to the acre. Another took 55,000 bushels of wheat off 1,000 acres of sowing.

By the time that war broke out in 1914, the land was all settled up and the railway had come in. Schools and churches were going up, roads were being made. And every fall, the wagons rumbled into town with great loads of Red Fife Number One. As the war raged in Europe, Canada's wheat became of prime importance. Farmers were urged to produce every bushel they could. Down at Vulcan, they heard the call and set themselves to the task. Millions of bushels of wheat pouring through the elevators. Farmers bought more land, more machines. They were rich.

It became a common thing, in those days, for farmers to have electricity in their homes. Other farmers, buying more land than they could handle, decided that machinery would take the place of the horse, and purchased accordingly. Trips to California became popular for the winter months, and special trains were run to the Pacific.

As the war ended, Vulcan found itself prosperous and well-favored. The world wanted wheat. Vulcan had it. Land that was free in 1908 and sold for \$14 an acre in 1914, sold for \$100 an acre in 1922. Big farmers were springing up—men who reckoned their crops in tens of thousands of bushels. Some farmers bought a new car every year, others a new quarter section.

There were giants in those days. Machinery was coming in fast, but there were plenty of horses left. Every fall, an army of harvest workers swept down on the town, crowding every room and even sleeping in the skating ring. There was work for all of them

—thousands of acres to be cut, stooked and threshed.

The people of Vulcan look back fondly to those days of manpower and horsepower... they still talk about the great long rows of stooks stretching for mile after mile. They remember the great teams of horses—ten and twelve and sixteen of them pulling along in harness. They will show you a picture of the procession that came into Vulcan one November day of 1922—a train of eight wagons, brimming over with wheat, drawn by a team of 30 horses.

Those were the days. They tell about the big crop of 1923—2,800,000 bushels went through Vulcan's elevators that year. They tell about the man who used 23 binders to get in his crop. They tell about the man who lost a grain check for \$700 and never even noticed it till years afterwards, when he came across it, stuffed in a corner of his kitchen.

Well, they coasted along with good crops and good prices, till it seemed that nothing would break their run of fortune and success. But in 1929, the bottom fell out of world markets. In August of that year, Winnipeg wheat was \$1.58. Two years after that, it was 55 cents. The price collapse was bad enough to ruin many a farmer. One family dropped \$35,000 almost overnight.

But that wasn't all. Nature, which had always smiled on Vulcan, now wore a frown. The hard years came. Day after day, the sun shone down like molten brass out of a hot blue sky. The farmers saw their crops withering and burning before their eyes. They scanned the horizon every day in July for some sign of rain... the smallest cloud even. But the rain failed to come.

The dust blew. It swept right into the houses, blown along by winds which never seemed to stop. The men saw it blow away their crops; the women saw their housework ruined every day. The grasshoppers came. They sailed into the crop, and ate their fill. They came right into the homes. The farmers went to war against them and finally succeeded in destroying them. After that, there came army worms, who ate the gardens. The people of Vulcan were beginning to feel as if they would never get straightened out again.

But if they felt it, they wouldn't admit it. They stood up under all this, and stayed with the land. Next year might be better. They weren't going to quit. They weren't through, by any manner of means. They were still getting a fair enough crop off the land—better than most places, however small it might seem—and they stayed with it.

About three years ago, their patience was rewarded. The hoppers were gone, the rain came back, the dust stopped blowing. They saw their wheat coming up again as it had in the old days—fine and tall and golden. The elevators started to fill right up to the roof. Once again it was wheat—Big Wheat.

This year, Vulcan is going to take off a crop of about 1,750,000 bushels. It's stacking up in improvised granaries all over the district, in barns and garages. I saw one great barn, big as the big barns of Southern Ontario, stacked to the roof with wheat. There are more like it.

Vulcan's elevator row is one of the biggest and proudest in Western Canada. In the eight large elevators, there is room for 850,000 bushels. One elevator last week took delivery of 23,000 bushels in a single day.

This year's crop was put in the

How Alberta Gov't Might Help Farmer

(From Lethbridge Herald)

How could the Alberta Government assist the farmers of Alberta in their wheat marketing problem?

The Herald has shown in previous articles that the Alberta Government has done not a single thing to assist the farmers in harvesting the crop and putting it in safe storage.

Some years ago, when the depression was at its worst, the Farmer Government faced the problem of assisting the farmers when they were getting only 35 cents a bushel for their product. Though at that time the Dominion Government was assisting the farmers in the sale of the wheat, paying a small bonus to growers, the Alberta Administration did not sit back and refuse to help. Foreseeing the wheat farmers' plight when the next harvest came around, the Farmer Government provided, at the winter session of the Legislature in 1933, a number of guarantees to enable the farmer to finance his harvest and get his grain to the elevator where the Dominion Government selling agency took over. The U.F.A. Government guaranteed the farmers as to twine and threshing bills, and also guaranteed rural credit associations so that their members could secure money for gasoline, harvesting and threshing repairs.

That Provincial Government saw that it was its duty to help the farmers SAVE their crop at the time when the Dominion Government was undertaking to market it. But today in war time, the Aberhart Government, with \$24,000,000 revenue from taxes and other sources each year, will do nothing to help the farmers in their wheat problem. The U.F.A. Government, which never had a revenue of more than \$16,000,000, jumped in and helped the farmers save their crops in a time of depression, but when there was no war.

ground almost entirely by machinery. Stooking is only done by the farmers who want straw. The rest of the crop is harvested with the great combines which drove the horses and harvesters off the land. I was talking to one man at Vulcan who expects a 50,000 bushel crop. He spends \$1,500 a year on gasoline alone. It is nothing unusual for a man down at Vulcan to be farming 1,000 acres; it is nothing unusual for a man to have a 25,000 bushel crop.

Well, maybe the days of Big Wheat are drawing to a close. Nobody knows for sure what's going to happen, and they are a little worried. Perhaps they have reason to be. But they are proud. And they have reason to be proud. They started off with nothing—nothing but the land, the sea of grass. They added to that their own spirit and imagination, their terrific energy, their willingness to work as man had never worked before. They got machinery to help them. And out of all this came their tremendous achievement, a little handful of people who had turned the sea of grass into a sea of golden grain. Gamblers? Maybe; and adventurers, too.

But the kind of gamble, the kind of adventure that produces 30 million bushels in 30 years... isn't that the kind of gamble and adventure which has made Canada a great nation, rich and strong and powerful?

Is your Advocate subscription paid?

British Fortress Rock of Gibraltar

Guardian of Seas Open to World Traffic Through Beneficent British Control

(From The High River Times)

Seven thousand British troops guard the fortress of Gibraltar, the rock that towers over the entrance to the Mediterranean. Rev. John Kennedy gave an interesting description of this impregnable fortress, at last Thursday's meeting of Rotary. At one time Mr. Kennedy was chaplain at the town of Gibraltar, serving the permanent population, the military and the sailors who came and went. He recalls with happiest memory the fine stalwart class of soldiers and sailors with whom he came in contact, all serving wholeheartedly in complete solidarity of purpose. The total population of the town was 30,000, with 7,000 troops guarding the fortress.

The British fortress of Gibraltar rises almost perpendicularly from the ocean, apparently almost inaccessible. The only menace might be from the Spanish side. It was taken from the Spanish in 1704, and under British rule, this key to Mediterranean has been open to world traffic, and all the world benefits. "If Hitler should gain control of Gibraltar, is there any hope that the same beneficent control will prevail?" asked the speaker.

The fortress is manned and guarded with the utmost efficiency. Defence measures have been kept up to date. Guns command each entrance, and the signal stations which check the passing of every ship through the straits are ever vigilant. In the rock are immense caves, some of which have never been fully explored. These caves are used for storage of ammunition and food, sufficient to enable the garrison to stand indefinite siege.

The peninsula on which the fortress stands is 3 miles long and 1/2 of a mile wide. The climate is pleasant and healthful. The town of Gibraltar is modern in facilities and of a varied population. The water in use is all softwater, stored in underground tanks. The great expanse of sea and sky is very beautiful, and the sunset hours are memorable. Wherever the eye rests, either on the Spanish side, out to ward Africa, or off to sea, the coloring is exquisite. Gibraltar is one of the key forts of the British, of great strategic importance. For the welfare of the world, it must remain British, said Mr. Kennedy.

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Gas Consumption By Provinces

The consumption of gasoline in
Canada for 1939 is given at 807,666,
000 imperial gallons. Of this amount
85% was consumed by motor vehicles.
The gasoline tax by provinces is as
follows for 1940:

	Cents
Alberta	7
British Columbia	7
Manitoba	7
New Brunswick	10
Nova Scotia	10
Ontario	8
Prince Edward Island	10
Quebec	8
Saskatchewan	7

The revenue derived from gasoline
tax in the nine provinces for 1939 was
\$51,954,360. Alberta stands third with

May Shoot Female Or Male Antelope

Open Season Oct. 15 to 30;
Bag Limit One Animal Only
Of Either Sex

The government has announced an
open season on antelope from October
15 to 30, the limit being one animal,
male or female. Special antelope li-
cense may be secured from the R.C.M.
P. or salaried game guardians.

The Eastern Irrigation District at
Brooks is a closed area. No person
must hunt antelope on occupied fenced
lands or land under cultivation or
near buildings without first getting
permission from owner or occupant of
the land in writing. It is illegal to
chase antelope with a car, to hunt with
a shot gun or to use any other than
soft-nose ammunition. License fees
are \$3 for residents. A free license is
issued to anyone occupying land, per-
mitting him to take an antelope on his
own land.

Game Regulations

The Lethbridge Herald in comment-
ing on the new game regulation feels
that it has been a mistake to give per-
mission to shoot female antelope. An-
telope have been protected since 1906-
07. They are not monogamous, and
even if a dozen bucks were killed, the
females would still mate, thus continu-
ing the breed. The Lethbridge editor
is of the opinion that it would have
been better to have permitted the
shooting of two males, and protected
the females.

Exception is also taken to the new
regulation permitting the opening of
duck season one half-hour before sun-
rise instead of noon on the first day.
When the first day's shooting is de-
layed till noon, the duck are already
up and flying. Sunrise shooting is a
first day slaughter of unsuspecting
birds.

And on the other hand the Hungar-
ian partridge, which is fast at any
time, is now protected till noon of the
opening day.

\$3,096,644.

To give some idea of the develop-
ment of the automobile manufacturing
industry, \$20,573,714 were paid out in
wages in 1929.

Capital invested in car and truck
factories in 1939 was \$59,470,986, and
the number employed in the car and
truck factories 14,427.

Estimated tourist expenditure in
Canada in 1939 was \$168,607,000. Of
this amount—Alberta received only
\$1,424,000. It is estimated that Cana-
dian tourists entering the United
States in 1939 spent \$43,777,000 in the
country south of the line.

For anyone seeking information on
the automobile industry, what it
means to the Dominion in dollars and
cents, a perusal of the booklet is quite
worth while.

Mrs. Harry Nelson is confined to the
hospital at present.

Western Wheat Problem Vital Question, Says 'Post'

Financial Post Says Wheat
Financing Rivals War Fin-
ancing; Drain on General
Taxpayer

The Financial Post recently gave a
grim picture of the wheat problem as
a burden on the Canadian taxpayer.
This may be the expression of an east-
ern viewpoint which westerners will
resent. But the concluding paragraph of
the article proposes curtailment of
production as a solution. Would it
not be better for western farmer him-
self to advocate curtailment on some
fair basis, rather than submit year
after year to this embarrassment of
production.

The government may be reluctant to
impose restriction on grain sales, be-
cause there is no certainty when Euro-
pe may need the grain, nor the quan-
tity needed. It is probable that it may
all be seized. But in the meantime the
wheat farmer is being humiliated and
reproached as a dead weight on the
east, because he keeps on producing.
Then why not quit producing, just for
one year? Why not cut production in
half, instead of going through this
constant humiliation. Let the farmers
themselves take a stand. Let them be
first to declare that production will be
cut in half. Such a policy would seri-
ously curtail biding from the east. It
would mean more economical living in
the west. But expenses would be re-
duced. We could stand it for a year,
and it would at least be a gesture of
defiance. It would be a pleasure to see
western farmers take the initiative in
refusing to produce. They would focus
attention upon them in a new light,
and re-cast them in a position which
would attract more startled interest
than all their supplications. Just
for once be independent, and live on
beef, vegetables and saskatoons, till
the east realized that we are not per-
ennial beggars.

Right now eastern Canada is bloated
with the multiplication of industrial
activity. Its secondary industries have
been pampered, tariff protected, and
thrusted upon the west, while the west-
ern produce goes on open market. All
the east-west arguments are stale with
repetition. Action speaks louder than
words, and farmers themselves should
act.

Here is the wheat problem as the
Financial Post sees it:

"With the present crop being esti-
mated at around 500 million bushels,
Canada's wheat problems begins to
rival, in the burden that it imposes on
the Federal treasury and the taxpay-
er, the problem of war finance."

"Without peace, there is no appar-
ent solution of this problem short of
removing the Government price um-
brella which has sheltered wheat pro-
ducers so snugly from the risk or loss
that wheat acreage on the prairie this
season bounded upward from 25,813,
000 to 27,750,000 acres, and the har-

vest is bringing torrents of wheat
which can be nothing but a drain upon
national finance and a blackout head-
ache to the taxpayers."

"This crop year ends with a carry-
over of 285 million bushels of wheat.
The new crop adds some 500 million
bushels to these stocks, bringing the
total to 785 million bushels. From this,
domestic requirements for seed and
food can be deducted—120 million
bushels—reducing the exportable sur-
plus to 665 million bushels."

Canada now holds as much wheat as
the nations of the world normally
bought from outside their boundaries
in a year.

"Consider these additional facts.
The war has struck Canada's wheat
export trade like the Black Death it-
self. In the year before the war we
sold wheat to 55 countries. Last May
we were selling wheat to 12 countries
—including France and Switzerland."

"We are now left with 10 customers,
most of whom take trifling quantities.
They are: Britain, Eire, Spain, South
Africa, Brazil, Colombia, the West In-
dies, Central America and the United
States."

"The drain of the wheat growers
upon the Dominion treasury has been
very great and, under prevailing poli-
cies, will become greater. The 1938
crop set the treasury back more than
\$60 millions."

"Meantime, storage charges eat
steadily into the taxpayer's pocket.
They run to about nine cents per bush-
el per year. In other words, wheat
which cost Ottawa 70 cents in the fall
of 1939, must now sell for 79 cents if
loss is to be avoided. This year, for
example, the Government will have to
whack up \$315 millions to pay for the
crop. And in the full 12 months, ac-
cording to present prospects, not a
bushel of this year's crop will be sold.
A year hence, therefore, the cost to the
Government of this wheat will be 79
cents per bushel, and so on. Storage
charges alone add \$40.5 millions per
year to the cost."

"At the moment, political man-
oeuvres are under way, the outcome of
which will probably mean that the
Government will have to put up a fair
part of the guaranteed price forth-
with."

"At the outset of this agitation, the
Government resisted. Hon. J. G. Gar-
diner, Minister of Agriculture, in a
statement at Winnipeg on August 20
emphasized the generous treatment
that Ottawa was giving to the farm-
ers. With respect to an advance on
the new crop, he suggested that this
was a problem for the Provincial Gov-
ernments and the municipalities."

"But it has since been made clear,
at Ottawa, that if the Provincial Gov-
ernments find themselves unable to
find the money needed, they should
come to Ottawa. The Dominion, it is
suggested, will be ready to lend a
hand."

"In all the discussions on wheat
policy to date, there has never been
one word about either allowing the
price of wheat to find its own level
and thus, if it should be below profit
point, curtailing production; or, al-
ternatively, of controlling production
through Government agencies."

"Meantime, at great expense and
loss to the taxpayers, a price for
wheat is being maintained which has
stimulated the industry to the extent
of an increase of nearly two million
acres over last year."

Information For Recruits Called

Those Reporting for Training
at Militia Centres Will Be
Issued Military Dress as to
Units of C.A.S.F.

The men reporting for training at
Militia training centres, will be is-
sued with complete battle dress, the
same as issued to units of the C.A.S.F.
In addition, they will be issued with:
great coats, socks, gloves, overshoes,
underwear, boots, shirts.

When the man has completed his
period of training, he will be allowed
to retail his underwear, socks and
boots, but will be required to produce
his boots if he should be called back
for a further period of training at a
later date.

Small articles of kit, will not be is-
sued by the training centres. It will
therefore be necessary for the recruit
to bring with him such articles as:
braces, boot brush, hair brush, towels,
tooth brush, shaving kit, comb, soap
and any other articles of this nature
that he may require.

Blankets will be the only bedding
issued at the training centres.

Sports will also be engaged in ex-
tensively during the training period,
and it is suggested that running shoes
sports equipment that the man may
have brought, such as skates.

Men who can play musical instu-
ments should bring them along, so that
they may take part in concerts.

Soldiers' families are not exempt
from paying the usual radio license.

The town of Pembroke, Ontario
(11,000 pop.) is near Camp Petawawa
which has 8,000 artillery men and en-
gineers. Every Saturday night the
8,000 go in to Pembroke for a little re-
laxation, so the regular citizens just
stay home.

WOOL SWEATERS For all members of the Family

We are showing several smart new styles this season

Men's Two-tone Brushed
Rayon. A very smart garment—
light weight but warm, at—
\$3.95

Men's Heavy Knit Pure
Wool in Plain or Fancy. An ideal
every-day sweater. Sizes 36 to 34—
\$3.95

Men's Plain Worsted
Sweaters in cardigan stitch. Smart
under coat style. These come in
Heather mixture. Button or Zipper
fastener. At—
\$2.95 and \$3.95

Children's Sweaters
A large assortment of styles and
colors in this dept. Price range—
\$1.00 to \$1.59

Misses' Sweaters
8 to 14 yrs. A lovely selection of
the season's most popular styles
and colors, at—
\$1.59 to \$2.25

Ladies' Fancy Sweaters
Many styles to choose from in long
or short sleeves. Fine botany wool
in the season's new shades. Pure
Wool, Silk and Wool and Brushed
Wool. Both high and low necks.
\$1.59 up

F. M. ANDERSON & CO. LTD.

HOTEL
York
CALGARY
CENTRE ST. at 7th AVE.
EXTRA LOW RATES FROM 1.50
Excellent COFFEE SHOP

ALSO OPERATING
HOTEL ST. REGIS
RATES \$1 and \$1.50 — WEEKLY and MONTHLY RATES

Mr. Businessman—Check Your Supplies Of

All your business forms
can be neatly printed by
the Vulcan Advocate.
Quotations on any type
of printing gladly given.
High Quality—Low Prices

Phone 36 For Prompt Service

Letterheads
Envelopes
Statements
Ledger Sheets
Sales Books
Cheques, etc.

APPLICATION FOR LEASE OF ROAD ALLOWANCE OR SURVEYED HIGHWAY

NOTICE is hereby given that Sam
White of Nanton, Alta., has made ap-
plication to the Minister of Public
Works, Edmonton, for a lease of the
following road allowance or surveyed
highway, viz.:

Road allowance between sections 19
and 11 in Twp. 16, Range 26, West
4th.

Any protest against the granting of
the above mentioned lease must be for-
warded to the Minister of Public
Works, Edmonton, within thirty days
from the date of this notice.

Dated at Vulcan, this 26th day of
September, 1940.

SAM WHITE,
Nanton, Alberta

APPLICATION FOR LEASE OF ROAD ALLOWANCE OR SURVEYED HIGHWAY

NOTICE is hereby given that Dor-
ch Bros. of Vulcan, have made applica-
tion to the Minister of Public Works, Ed-
monton, for a lease of the following
road allowance or surveyed highway,
viz.:

Road allowance between Sections 16
and 21, and between Sections 17 and
20, in Twp. 16, Range 24, West 4th.

Any protest against the granting of
the above mentioned lease must be for-
warded to the Minister of Public
Works, Edmonton, within thirty days
from the date of this notice.

Dated at Vulcan this 26th day of
September, 1940.

DORCH BROS.
Vulcan, Alberta

Prepare Pullets For Laying Season

Pullets are now maturing, and care
must be taken to ensure their going
into the laying house in good condi-
tion. The more advanced birds should
be put in first, but before moving any
birds in, the laying house must be
thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.
Pullets must not be housed with old
birds if best results are to be obtained.

Young birds should not be forced
into heavy production, and every ef-
fort must be made to keep them in
good condition and to maintain their
body weight. After housing, feed
birds on developing mash and all the
whole grain they will eat. A good
grain mixture is two parts wheat, one
part plump whole oats and one part
barley. Continue this feeding until

ADVOCATE CLASSIFIEDS

Classified Advertising Rates
For ads not exceeding 5 lines (figure
6 words to line) charges are:
50c for first insertion.
25c for each insertion thereafter.
"Cards of Thanks" and "In Memor-
iams"—10c per line. Minimum
charge 50c.

NOTICE

SALES CRIED ANYWHERE. See Jos. Ger-
ding, Licensed Auctioneer, License No.
48-40-41, Vulcan.

WANTED

WANTED TO BUY—Medium size Cook
Stove, also Heater, in good condition.
For Sale—Used Bee Equipment (bee-
hives, supers, frames, wax foundations,
etc.) Has been inspected and is free
from disease. Phone 1511, Vulcan.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Chicken house, March
White Leghorn Pullets and R. Reds.
Also Turkeys and two Cows. Apply
Mrs. M. Silyn, Vulcan. 1-p

IN MEMORIAM

McINTYRE—In loving memory of
Anna Clara McIntyre, who passed
away on October 4th, 1937—
"Three little words, forget-me-not,
Don't seem much, but mean a lot;
Just a memory fond and true,
To show, dear mother, we think of you
—Always lovingly remembered by
her husband, sons and daughters
and grandchildren.

the birds are laying at a 25 per cent.
rate. Then, start to change gradu-
ally from developing to laying mash,
and continue grain feeding.

Body weight can best be maintained
by feeding whole grains. Clean water,
oyster shell and hard grit must be
available at all times. Feed, shell and
grit hoppers and water troughs should
be on stands, raised 18 inches above
the floor to avoid contamination with
litter and droppings off the floor.

Courtney Ryley Cooper, famous au-
thor of animal and circus stories,
died himself in New York. He is
said to have been moody because he
thought Washington did not pay suf-
ficient attention to his reports of Ger-
man activities in Mexico.

Not all
BUSINESS
IS BIG
BUSINESS



A LITTLE steam lifts the lid of your tea-kettle. A lot of steam drives
trains, machinery. Your bank deposit may be little, but it combines with
millions of others to make a lot of "steam". It helps to run the nation's
machinery of production, marketing, employment, business. It is important
indeed to the country's war financing and war-time effort. The money
is yours yet it helps provide the credit necessary to move the goods and
services of the nation. Canada's chartered banks thus perform func-
tions of great usefulness. They receive the deposits of millions of Cana-
dians, and extend credit to individuals, governments, businessmen and
marketing organizations. The small depositor is important to the banks.
The "little fellow", popularly so-called, is welcomed by any bank, as a
customer.

In war, as in peace, Canada's Chartered Banks maintain
uninterrupted, their useful services — safeguarding de-
positors' funds; facilitating the nation's business — look-
ing forward to peace with freedom as the only sure basis
of enduring prosperity.

THE CHARTERED BANKS OF CANADA